

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,006.—VOL. LXXI.

THURSDAY JUNE 16, 1870.

PRICE TWO PENCE.

**NOTICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS**  
cannot be inserted in this Journal unless accompanied by the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

**NOTICES OF MARRIAGES** cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.

\* The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

## BIRTHS

On the 15th instant, at Camden, the wife of Mr. R. Kew of a daughter.

## DEATHS

On the 15th instant, at Camden, the wife of Mr. R. Kew of a daughter.

## SHIPPING

**OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.**—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

will be despatched for GALLI, with her Majesty's mails, on the 16th June, 1870, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 15th, and specie and parcels until 3 p.m. of the 14th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information as to cargo and passengers, apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 15th May, 1870.

An allowance of 20 per cent. on the charge for Return Passengers is made to Passengers from Australia to Europe (or vice versa), re-embarking within six months from day of landing; and to Passengers from Australia to India (or vice versa) re-embarking within three months.

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**ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS** to WOLLONGONG.—Master, THIS MORNING, at 10.

MELBOURNE.—Hester, THIS MORNING, at 10.

ULLADULLA.—Hester, MONDAY, at noon.

CLYDE RIVER.—Hester, MONDAY, at noon.

SHOALHAVEN.—Hester, TUESDAY, at 11 a.m.

MORUYA.—Hester, FRIDAY, 24th instant.

**PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS** daily, at about HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

From King-street.—ADELAIDE, 7, 11, 3, 5, 9, 1, 5.

From Parramatta.—EMU, 7, 11, 3, 5, 9, 1, 5.

Children, saloon return ticket, 6d only.

Steamer Platypus for hire daily, for excursions, &c., from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., at very low rates.

**HUNTER'S HILL AND RYDE STEAMERS**—TOMMY, from King-street, after 5 P.M.

**THE RIFLEMAN.**

This favourite trader will be despatched on the 30th June.

For freight or passage apply on board to Captain LONGMUIR, or to GILCHRIST, WAIT, and CO. Wool received at 10 a.m.

**FOR HONGKONG.**—The A.I. British ship H.M. BRISTOL, will sail with quick despatch direct from Sydney.

For freight and passage apply JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

**FIRST VESSEL FOR SHANGHAI.**—The French bark FORTUNE LA ROQUETTE, Captain Macmillan, will sail from Sydney for Shanghai in a few days.

For cabin passage only apply to THOMAS HALE, Exchange.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO** direct.—The fine new A.I. ship, the CAIRO, Captain Macmillan, will sail from Sydney for San Francisco in a few days.

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## PERSONS ADVISED FOR.

**BIGNELL, JOHN**, formerly of Devonport, butcher, who left England in the year 1850, and was last heard of in July, 1850, being then with a butcher of Dalman, near Sydney, and is supposed to have gone from there to the diggings, is earnestly requested to communicate with his surviving SISTERS, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, and Charlotte, who are deeply grieved at his long absence, and most anxious to hear of his welfare. They have written many letters, and made numerous inquiries. Direct Mrs. MEADS, Plough Inn, Townsville, North Queensland, England. Any person giving information as to his address will be liberally rewarded on application to Mr. JAMES SPIERS, 27, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England.

**M. R. FIDGON.**—A LETTER for you at the H. H. M. R. N. Company.

**WILHELM KUNH.**—A LETTER of great family interest lying for you at Messrs. EDWARD WHITLY and SON, 25, Flinders-lane, Melbourne.

## RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

**CHRIST'S CHURCH, ST. LEONARDS.**

The Parishioners of Willoughby, and others interested in the completion of the new Church, are requested to attend a MEETING, to be held at the Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th instant, for the purpose of considering a Report of Progress to be made by the Committee, and of determining by what means the Building shall be proceeded with.

The church will be held at 7 o'clock.

For and on behalf of the Committee, CHARLES M. FALMER, Hon. Sec. St. Leonards, 10th June, 1870.

## PIT-STEAM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

**THE PIT-STEAM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH** will hold a Public MEETING of the Society will be held in Pit-Street Church, THIS EVENING, the 16th instant.

Chair to be taken by Rev. J. THOMAS SHIRLEY, and Mr. JAMES FARR; also that a poll will be taken at the Church, commencing at 8 a.m., and terminating at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 7.30. Address will be given by the Society's Missionary, the City Missionaries, and several ministers and friends.

**WELLSIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—Public MEETING, to be held at the Church, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.

For and on behalf of the Committee, CHARLES M. FALMER, Hon. Sec. St. Leonards, 10th June, 1870.

## MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

**BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA.**—EXTRAORDINARY VACANCY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following candidates have been this day nominated for the office of ALDERMAN, in the Borough of Alexandria, to be elected on the 17th inst. at 8 a.m., and terminating at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 7.30. Address will be given by the Society's Missionary, the City Missionaries, and several ministers and friends.

**CANDIDATES.**—JOHN OSBORNE, of Garden-street, Householder, in lieu of Mr. THOMAS SHIRLEY, and Mr. JAMES FARR; also that a poll will be taken at the Church, commencing at 8 a.m., and terminating at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. at 7.30. Address will be given by the Society's Missionary, the City Missionaries, and several ministers and friends.

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who for many years had maintained the highest reputation, and especially was distinguished for his official decorum, did not appeal against Sir WILLIAM to the Home Government, but left him to tell his own tale. Notwithstanding the great strength of his Parliamentary connexions, he would certainly have been dismissed had Sir JOHN PEDDER appealed. Among others whom he deprived of office was Mr. CHAPMAN, the Colonial Secretary, now a Judge in New Zealand; and Dr. TURNBULL, the Colonial Treasurer, a man held in high esteem by preceding

another, it is by no means clear that we shall immediately consent to do so. It is one thing to ask for the privilege; it is quite another to bind ourselves to make use of it.

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**MINISTERIAL.**—We understand that Mr. John Robertson, after the fullest consideration, has decided not to accede to the wish of his late colleagues that he should return to office at present. This determination, however, will not interfere with the visit of the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer to Melbourne previously arranged, and those members of the Government will leave Sydney by the mail steamer Malta to-day. The absence of the Ministers at the Intercolonial Conference is not expected.

Governors, and who afterwards entered into the Church. A Judge at Quarter Sessions lost his place for laughing immoderately at some

to be of long duration, and we believe that in the interim the Hon. Robert Owen, M.L.C., who is a member of the Executive Council, will attend to the ordinary departmental business and will give such instructions to the Under-

We are not, however, quite sure that the Tasmanian experience of colonial government did not in some degree prepare Sir WILLIAM DENISON for a better career in New South Wales. He received, it is understood, very serious admonitions from persons at home, on whose support he had to rely for his promotion; and, upon the whole, his administration of this colony shows that he could profit by their advice. In administering constitutional government, he submitted to its inevitable laws, although he has complained of the loss of power, as if it were a serious misfortune. Such was not the opinion

Secretary as well authorise their dealing with the usual business of the office. Should any important matter arise, it is to be referred to the action of Ministers on their return from Melbourne.

**REVIEW AND INSPECTION OF THE REGIMENT.**—That portion of the 18th Royal Irish at present quartered in Sydney was reviewed by his Excellency the Earl of Howe, yesterday afternoon, in the Inner Domain. The review commenced at 3 o'clock, and was completed at 4. His Excellency, accompanied by Major-General Beresford, arrived, and was received with a general salute. The troops then "marched past" to show and receive inspection. The review was conducted with perfect drill. Various movements, such as skirmishes, were going on to receive cavalry, and other evolutions were subsequently performed. The volley firing was excellent, time being given for the troops to load and fire. The general opinion was well kept that the discipline and proficiency of the 18th was excellent. The evolutions occupied about three quarters of an hour, after which time his Excellency retired, and the troops were dismissed to barracks. During the volley firing Major Bishop's horse was killed, and the general solicited for some distance, but was eventually pulled up by its rider and brought into a proper state of subjection.

The estimate which Sir WILLIAM DENISON has given of colonial Administrations, it would be very easy to justify by specific examples. He would show how very inferior men have sometimes obtained power—how very needy men have been able to obtain it.

Mr. WILKIN.—The friends of education in this colony will be sorry to hear that Mr. Wilkin, the secretary to the Council of Education, who obtained sick leave from the Government some months ago, and is now on a visit in England, was, at the time of the departure of the mail, still suffering from ill health. Writing on the 21st April, he says:—"My health is still feeble, and so variable that I cannot count upon two successive days of exemption from head disturbance." He was then in London, and had been in communication with several members of the Royal Society.

men have fought for it—now the question of "ins and outs" has been here, as everywhere, the great question of Parliamentary debates, whatever might be the argument. All this is perfectly true in New South Wales, in every colony, and, if we are not very much mistaken, it is still the cardinal question of parties at home.

**THE PERMISSIVE BILL.**—A public meeting, to adopt a resolution and a petition in favour of the Permissive Bill, was held in the Wesleyan schoolroom, Waverley, last evening. Mr. Samuel Gould occupied the chair, and, in the course of his remarks to the meeting, said that considerable misapprehension existed with regard to the objects of the Permissive Bill. Many thought that it was intended that the bill should give power to two-thirds of the inhabitants of any municipality or district to regulate the

felt except in a very limited degree. The Legislative Council, before this change, was a mixture of nominee members and persons elected by the people. The selection of officers of Government was still vested in the Crown. The Liberal spirit of the colony had certainly greatly modified the operation of this system, and the Executive before the establishment of responsible government had on all material points shown a disposition to consult the views of the colony. But the gold discovery was still far more important than any organic change.

The displacement of population and its influx from various quarters, and the creation of new interests inconsistent with the simpler

number of public-houses within each municipality or district. The object of the bill was not to give power to regulate the number of public-houses, but to give power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks in any district where two-thirds of the inhabitants desired to have the provisions of the bill enforced. If the bill was not accepted, where the provisions of the bill were accepted, there would be no sale of intoxicating drinks in any district. There would of course be some difficulty in defining the limits of a district, but in the case of the Municipality Act it was worked. After the Permissive Bill had been enacted, it would remain for the Government to make provision for the inhabitants of any district or municipality desired to have the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks enforced. When two-thirds of the inhabitants made application to the Government, the district would be proclaimed, and no more public-houses would be allowed to be renewed. Of course it would be one of the details of the bill to define what should constitute two-thirds of the inhabitants of a municipality. It would work easily enough in regard to municipalities, but it would be more difficult in regard to districts. After addressing the meeting at some length, conducted by

occupations or pastoral life, brought in elements of contention. The whole programme of radical reform was adopted, and with this all those measures that have established everywhere the sentiment of equality.

moving,—"That this meeting believes that the common sale of intoxicating liquors is a frightful source of crime, immorality, pauperism, insanity, and premature death, whereby not only the individual who gives way to drinking habits is plunged into misery, but grievous wrong is done to the persons and property of her Majesty's subjects at large, and the public rates and taxes are greatly augmented."

When responsible government was inaugurated, therefore, the colony had been shaken up, and men had come into more or less prominence who had never before taken any share in government, and to whom its practice was new. Throughout the colonies the protracted agitation against the convict system had formed a new class of public men, and it is remarkable how large a number have had a share in the administration of affairs, who but for that question would probably not have appeared in public life.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Thomas Mc Coy, and adopted. A petition in favour of the bill was adopted, on the motion Mr. Macpherson, seconded by the Rev. T. Gairdner.

**SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.**—The adjourned general meeting of the Sydney Rowing Club took place last night at the Oxford Hotel, King-street. Mr. Q. Delisle occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the meeting proceeded to the election of new members, which was done by ballot, in accordance with the rules of the association. With reference to the matter of borrowing money upon the club property for the purchase of a new boat, Mr. Delisle, on the adjourns of the club, the secretary informed the members that subsequent to the holding of the previous meeting the committee had obtained legal advice, and that the funds of the club were already at the disposal of the committee. The meeting then adjourned.

Much complaint is made at the social circumstances and monetary position of public men in the colonies. It is not improbable that this complaint will be partly cured by the revolutionary changes which have taken place elsewhere, and the people will have little lack of

therefore, not be necessary to discuss the matter any further at a general meeting. He, however, hoped that with the assistance of the members in paying up their next quarter's subscriptions, due on the 1st July punctually, such a course might not be found necessary. Mr. Dolittle stated, that in a week or two hence, some of the boats would be ready for use, when he hoped the members would assist in their

wealth and social protections from the actual business of government comes to be fairly accounted for, it will be seen that they do not commonly take part in government because there is no assumed permanence in rank or office, and because it will not pay. The salaries assigned to Ministers may be desirable to men who have nothing, and may be apparently more so to those who, at a distance, forget the relative colonial value of money; but they are really less than many private establishments pay to their chief employees; besides, there is the element of permanence, which cannot be included in the idea of office. Men will not therefore change their whole style of life and rush into the conflict of parties to acquire a position where they can be assured of nothing but that they will be turned out.

The course of politics has been nearly identical in all the colonies, and it is difficult to see what any class of Ministers can do, unless to spend more money than their opponents, and commit a greater or less number of blunders in detail.

**ST. MICHAEL'S, WOLLONGONG.**—At a meeting of the parishioners of this church, held on the 13th instant, to elect representatives to the second Synod of the diocese, and also a Board of nominators under the presentation ordinance, the following gentlemen were elected as representatives:—Messrs. B. H. Terry and John Johnson; Board of nominators—Messrs. B. H. Terry and William H. Rymer.

**ST. MICHAEL'S, WOLLONGONG.**—At a meeting of the members of the Church of England, on the 10th instant, in the vestry of the aforesaid place of worship, Mr. J. M. May, M. A., of the University of Sydney (St. John's College), were elected as representatives to the forthcoming Synod to be held in Sydney.

**ST. MICHAEL'S, WOLLONGONG.**—A meeting of the parishioners and schoolteachers was held in the parochial schoolroom, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of appointing lay delegates to the Synod, and to determine in whom the nomination of the delegates should be vested. The subject was discussed during the meeting, and the Rev. V. Wilson, on the incumbent, took the chair, and opened the proceedings. The Rev. V. Wilson then read the report of the committee, and, after conversing the meeting, explained its object, and read several clauses of the constitution bearing upon the subject. It was then resolved that the following gentlemen be elected:—J. M. May, and carried unanimously.—“That Messrs. Alfred Cook and B. H. Pearce be elected as lay representa-

The complexion of Colonial Governments is settled by a law which Sir WILLIAM DENISON did not perhaps recognise, but which was certainly in constant operation—the law of levelling, commonly called equality—by which all eminences are brought down, and thus all on the ground floor are apparently raised. It is this movement of affairs which induces many persons to cling to the English Crown, as at least operating through the imagination and counteracting this absolute tendency. On the other hand, it makes the honours conferred by the Crown nearly inoperative in the colonies. People who

appointed having returned thence, some conversation ensued with regard to the nomination of an incumbent, and it was generally admitted that, as the church was small, and the members few, and the salary small, it could not be left in better hands; but that, as all events were uncertain, and a change in the manner of nomination possible, afterwards, the members of the church were called to place in nomination the names of the persons whom they probably desired to see elected. For the purpose of obtaining an expression of opinion Mr. Delmeury moved, and Mr. Edson seconded, that the following gentlemen be nominated:—Messrs. Bishop, Whipple, and Thompson. It was moved by Mr. Denning, and seconded by Mr. Bangor, as an amendment, "That proclai nominators be appointed." The amendment was carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed:—Messrs. Wright, Edson, and Denning. The amendment was then carried, and Mr. Denning, and carried,—"That four ministers be appointed." The following gentlemen were unanimously nominated:—Messrs. Bishop, Whipple, Thompson, Mr. H. Jackson, Mr. Alfred Cook. The several nominators

have money enough to live in London, with leisure to enjoy the apparent considerations resulting from a title, are disgusted with the spirit of their neighbours, and leave these groundlings to grovel in the dust. They resolve to take wing to the "Mall."

having returned thanks for the honour done them, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, who closed the proceedings with the benediction.

**ROYAL SOCIETY.**—The monthly meeting of the Royal Society of New South Wales was held last night, at the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange. The Rev. W. B. Clark, M.A., occupied the chair. The minutes of last

If, however, we look at the results of responsible government in a material point of view, and are willing to pay a good lump of money for its enjoyment, it must be admitted that it has been adapted to progress, and that it has inspired an energy and hope in the popular mind that has carried it to a point at a pace heretofore unknown, perhaps impossible. The enlargement of local interests and establishments, the increase of revenue, as well as of expenditure, and the great improvements which have been made in the course of a few years must be attributed in part to the vigorous spirit of popular government.

In all the colonies the prevailing sympathies are in favour of a more complete degree of a

meeting were read by the secretary (Mr. W. H. Gattis), and confirmed. The chairman laid on the table the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation: Resolved, That the members of the association be requested to contribute for the month of January, 1870, by Mr. C. T. Todd, F.R.A.S. of Adelaide. 2. Agricultural and other statistics of Victoria. The latter paper assumed that the total population of the colony was 157,000, and that there were 15,600 sheep; and it was resolved to print the same at £1,500. A ballot was taken for the election of the gentleman nominated at last meeting (Mr. C. E. Pilcher and Dr. Hartman), and Mr. Todd was elected secretary. The next business was the reading of a paper by Mr. Christopher Rolleston read a valuable paper on "Post-office Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, and Government Life Assurance," which was warmly received. The chairman then proposed a vote of thanks was on the motion of Mr. Howard Read, seconded by Mr. Senior, accorded to Mr. Rolleston for his paper.

**IMPORTANT** Undersigned sale of Seasonable Produce, Clothing, &c., at 11 o'clock—on Monday, the 29th inst.—to direct the disposal of the produce from their autumn sale of general winter goods, as at their sales room, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.

MARSHALL COOKES. For Breakfast—the Globe says "various articles."

of the people are in favour, at any rate, of a standard of right. Many do bad things, but not half the number approve the doing of them. There is an upward tendency which may in time master the elements of social corruption to be expected where multitudes are brought suddenly together, and where the means of self-indulgence and excess are in contrast with former straits and destitution. If we look at the number of churches and schools—if we

Importers and manufacturers have attempted to achieve the same results for their prepared products, but have not been able to do so. The first success was achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Marvellous Cocoa'. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to an 'instant' form, of the type of which they were the first, they produced a product which surpasses every other cocoa on the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the pure elements of nutrition, distinguish the 'Marvellous' above all others. It is a 'complete' food, and, as it contains no harmful or disagreeable ingredients, and is available where we could not otherwise obtain a more agreeable or valuable beverage," sold in packets only by all grocers, of whom you may find the Taylor Brothers' Original Homoeopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate Biscuits—Brixton, London S.W.12.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLES.  
—  
WEDNESDAY EVENING.

[illegible]



"Not only is the day waning, but the year. The low sun is fiery and yet cold behind the monastery ruin, and the Virginia creeper on the cathedral wall has showered half its deep-red leaves down in the pavement. There has been rain this afternoon, and a wintry shudder goes among the little pools on the cracked uneven flagstones, and through the giant elm-trees, as they shed a gust of tears. Their fallen leaves lie strewn thickly about some of these leaves, in a timid rush, seek sanctuary within the low arched cathedral door; but two men

walking lady and gentleman, but two people who immediately excite interest, and with whom readers will be glad to meet often, if these young folk be only as amusing and sympathy-stirring as they are here. Finally, Mr. Dickens has begun his new story in excellent vein, a circumstance on which we may congratulate not only himself, but the public generally.—*The Athenæum*, April 2.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution, on 8th April, before a very large audience, upon "The Pedigree of the Horse." Sir Henry Holland, Bart., F.R.S., presided.

Professor Huxley began by saying that time now travels faster than it used to do. It was now ten years since he had the honour of addressing a public audience on the origin of species and the theory of evolution due to the genius of Charles Darwin. At that time the theory was passing through the trial, through the struggle for existence, which all youthful original nature has to undergo. On that occasion he succeeded so far in overcoming his natural love for advocacy and quietness—(laughter)—as to advocate what was then a repressed doctrine. Now all was changed. The doctrine which then was regularly refuted and overthrown once in every six weeks had since grown to such an extent that it was now the leading doctrine of most of the first scientific men in Europe, and he thought it would be well to get up a little constitutional opposition to its tenets, for now it entered even into the considerations of its adherents. The nineteenth century, as far as science was concerned, would be known in history as having given birth to two doctrines—namely, the doctrine of the conservation of force, and the doctrine of evolution as set forth by Charles Darwin. The foundations of the first of these theories are as firmly set as the walls of the Royal Institution, but the other is not yet on quite such a stable footing. The doctrine rests upon three pillars of observation and experiment. The first of these is the production of living matter from matter not living; the next is the production of new species by natural selection; the third pillar was historical evidence of living animals succeeding each other in a way which showed the requirements of the doctrine. When these three lines of doctrine were complete, what was now hypothesis would become theory. As regards the first of these we were now in an unsatisfactory state; as regards the second, in spite of an enormous accumulation of probabilities, we yet stand without the direct production of a new species from one common stock; but as regards the third point, which not long since was the weakest of all, it is now, in a sense, the head stone of the corner, and may be more satisfactorily relied upon than either of the other two. The rocks reveal a gradual transition between animals now existing and those that have yielded to the philosopher fossil, and the transition between groups of animals now far apart. At a lecture delivered at the institution two or three years ago, he had brought under their notice forms transitional between the widely separated groups of birds and reptiles; and the reasoning he then adduced had been rendered stronger by subsequent observation, more especially by the discoveries of Professor Cooke, of Philadelphia. What was required to form good historical geological evidence? Let A, B, and C be three geological strata, each successive one older than the other; and let A contain the group of animal forms, succeeding each other if he could show that there was a gradual progression of A X to B Y, and from B Y to C Z, it was the highest kind of proof which could be given. But it is exceedingly hard to find evidence of this kind good enough to satisfy critical minds, and at present it would be very injurious to bring forward evidence of a less conclusive nature. But he had one particular case to bring before them, which he thought would stand any amount of warring, and tearing, and pulling about. The case in question was of particular interest, because it concerned a particular group of Englishmen, were exceedingly proud—that is to say, the horse. He was told that some among his listeners were on the look-out for what are called "tips" in his lecture—(laughter)—but on this occasion he was going to treat the subject in a thoroughly scientific way, and none other. All animals and things which were very accurately and delicately balanced were apt to be very beautiful. On the same principle the beauty of the body of the horse probably has much to do with its being one of the best possible pieces of apparatus for the use of a swift animal. The question respects the organisation of the horse departed in an extraordinary way from what may be called "the average quadruped," and the peculiarities to which he desired to call special attention were those of the fore limbs, the hind limbs, and the teeth. What was called the "knee" of the horse was in reality the wrist of the animal. Human beings had two bones in the fore-arm, and this was also the case with most quadrupeds, but in the horse these two bones were completely fused and bound together into one. In most horses and asses the two bones were soldered together, and the shaft of the ulna, which is the bone of the upper of the lower jaw, some portions of these teeth being harder than other portions, so that each tooth were unequally in different parts, whereby it always had a rough surface for grinding purposes, something like the face of a millstone. The tooth was composed of ridges and pillars, bone and cement, very curiously arranged with respect to each other, and a set of such teeth made a very efficient mill for the use of the horse. In a very young horse—that is to say, in a horse a foot long, before it was born—there were the remains of the ulna much more complete than in the grown animal, and in the young horse the rudiments of the toes were larger in proportion than in the adult. Sometimes horses were born with extra toes, and these specimens of this kind the professor of the College of Surgeons. At the present time also there was a South American pony in the Victoria Docks with an extra toe to each hoof, and the toes could be felt by the finger. If these facts were interpreted by the doctrine of evolution, what did it say? It said that the missing toes of the horse must have vanished from some animal preceding the horse, which had the normal number of toes, and that the ancestors of the horse must at one time have had the leg and foot bones complete, although these were blotted out before the horse was turned into a perfect running machine. It also said that at one time the legs of the horse must have resembled those of other herbivorous animals. It also said that the young or embryonic form often resembled the common form, more than the adult animal did. The extra toe, in some cases, was probably but a reversion to the type of some remote ancestor.

take them within a very long distance of the spot. Unhappily, however, the Emperor, according to the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, the Austrian Government has just signified its assent to a proposal of the French Government for an International Commission to assemble in Paris in order to agree upon a plan of operations to be followed by the allied nations. Already fifteen European Powers have announced their willingness to take part in the Commission. Even England, which hitherto has been disinclined to depart from the policy of non-interference, has been won by the arguments of the Observers sent by England and Oxford. The French Government now only awaits replies from the United States, Brazil, and the South American Republics previous to calling to order. The Commission will be presided over by the Affairs would of right be the honorary president, but the proceedings will really be directed by the vice-president, General Morin, Director of the Conservatoire des Arts et M<sup>se</sup> Gerny, in whose archives is deposited the official standard of the metric reorganized in France.

A REVOLUTIONARY MIEN.—*La Patrie* states that on Saturday last a man who had forced himself into the front ranks of the Tuileries, on the occasion of a review of troops by the Emperor and Prince Imperial, at the moment when his Majesty passed near, rushed forward, and raising his hand, cried out, "O God, O God, O God, O God, O God!" He was immediately arrested by the police officers agents attached to the Palace, and was conveyed to the Commissary's office in order to preserve him from the angry violence of the spectators. The prisoner was ascertained to be a young man, named Louis, 46 years of age, a native of Lyons, residing at 26 Rue Belfort. His clothing was wretched and filthy, but, upon his being searched, there were found in his possession a pocket purse containing 10 francs, 20 centimes, 100 Italian and Italian and French gold coins to the value of 1200 francs. A search made at his residence resulted in the discovery of a number of weapons, of which the prisoner would give no account as to where he had obtained them. There were two sabres, five lances, two revolvers, two carbines of new model, four rusted daggers, two swords, thirteen life-preservers, fifteen pomades, and 100 cigarettes, and a small box. In the box were found an old and a new manuscript writing—there was found a sum of 60,000 francs in Italian gold coins. Upon being questioned as to the motive for insulting the Sovereign, the prisoner replied, "that the Emperor was a traitor to his people, and that he was so many innocent patriots." Concealed under the roof of the house where Lazerius lived there were found a bomb and strategical plans of Paris. It appears that he had resided with a rag dealer, and that he had passed a great much of his prisoner is detained in custody, *au secret*.

[illegible]



GREAT NORTHERN			
DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.			
STATIONS.	Passengers.	Goods.	Sunday.
Newcastle.	7 11 35	12 30	7 30
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Woolwich.	7 11 50	12 45	7 45
Woolwich.	7 11 55	12 50	7 50
Woolwich.	7 12 00	12 55	7 55
Woolwich.	7 12 05	13 00	8 00
Woolwich.	7 12 10	13 05	8 05
Woolwich.	7 12 15	13 10	8 10
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Woolwich.	7 25 40	26 35	9 35
Woolwich.	7 25 45	26 40	9 40
Woolwich.	7 25 50	26 45	9 45
Woolwich.	7 25 55	26 50	9 50
Woolwich.	7 26 00	26 55	9 55
Woolwich.	7 26 05	27 00	10 00
Woolwich.	7 26 10	27 05	10 05
Woolwich.	7 26 15	27 10	10 10
Woolwich.	7 26 20	27 15	10 15
Woolwich.	7 26 25	27 20	10 20
Woolwich.	7 26 30	27 25	10 25
Woolwich.	7 26 35	27 30	10 30
Woolwich.	7 26 40	27 35	10 35
Woolwich.	7 26 45	27 40	10 40
Woolwich.	7 26 50	27 45	10 45
Woolwich.	7 26 55	27 50	10 50
Woolwich.	7 27 00	27 55	10 55
Woolwich.	7 27 05	28 00	11 00
Woolwich.	7 27 10	28 05	11 05
Woolwich.	7 27 15	28 10	11 10
Woolwich.	7 27 20	28 15	11 15
Woolwich.	7 27 25	28 20	11 20
Woolwich.	7 27 30	28 25	11 25
Woolwich.	7 27 35	28 30	11 30
Woolwich.	7 27 40	28 35	11 35
Woolwich.	7 27 45	28 40	11 40
Woolwich.	7 27 50	28 45	11 45
Woolwich.	7 27 55	28 50	11 50
Woolwich.	7 28 00	28 55	11 55
Woolwich.	7 28 05	29 00	12 00
Woolwich.	7 28 10	29 05	12 05
Woolwich.	7 28 15	29 10	12 10
Woolwich.	7 28 20	29 15	12 15
Woolwich.	7 28 25	29 20	12 20
Woolwich.	7 28 30	29 25	12 25
Woolwich.	7 28 35	29 30	12 30
Woolwich.	7 28 40	29 35	12 35
Woolwich.	7 28 45	29 40	12 40
Woolwich.	7 28 50	29 45	12 45
Woolwich.	7 28 55	29 50	12 50
Woolwich.	7 29 00	29 55	12 55
Woolwich.	7 29 05	30 00	1 00
Woolwich.	7 29 10	30 05	1 05
Woolwich.	7 29 15	30 10	1 10
Woolwich.	7 29 20	30 15	1 15
Woolwich.	7 29 25	30 20	1 20
Woolwich.	7 29 30	30 25	1 25
Woolwich.	7 29 35	30 30	1 30
Woolwich.	7 29 40	30 35	1 35
Woolwich.	7 29 45	30 40	1 40
Woolwich.	7 29 50	30 45	1 45
Woolwich.	7 29 55	30 50	1 50
Woolwich.	7 30 00	30 55	1 55
Woolwich.	7 30 05	31 00	2 00
Woolwich.	7 30 10	31 05	2 05
Woolwich.	7 30 15	31 10	2 10
Woolwich.	7 30 20	31 15	2 15
Woolwich.	7 30 25	31 20	2 20
Woolwich.	7 30 30	31 25	2 25
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Woolwich.	7 30 40	31 35	2 35
Woolwich.	7 30 45	31 40	2 40
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Woolwich.	7 30 55	31 50	2 50
Woolwich.	7 31 00	31 55	2 55
Woolwich.	7 31 05	32 00	3 00
Woolwich.	7 31 10	32 05	3 05
Woolwich.	7 31 15	32 10	3 10
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Woolwich.	7 31 45	32 40	3 40
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Woolwich.	7 31 55	32 50	3 50
Woolwich.	7 32 00	32 55	3 55
Woolwich.	7 32 05	33 00	4 00
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Woolwich.	7 32 40	33 35	4 35
Woolwich.	7 32 45	33 40	4 40
Woolwich.	7 32 50	33 45	4 45
Woolwich.	7 32 55	33 50	4 50
Woolwich.	7 33 00	33 55	4 55
Woolwich.	7 33 05	34 00	5 00
Woolwich.	7 33 10	34 05	5 05
Woolwich.	7 33 15	34 10	5 10
Woolwich.	7 33 20	34 15	5 15
Woolwich.	7 33 25	34 20	5 20
Woolwich.	7 33 30	34 25	5 25
Woolwich.	7 33 35	34 30	5 30
Woolwich.	7 33 40	34 35	5 35
Woolwich.	7 33 45	34 40	5 40
Woolwich.	7 33 50	34 45	5 45



